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SOURCE Nepszava.EXPLAINS LAG IN MACHINE-TOOL PRODUCTION

The machine-tool factories failed to fulfill their quotas in 1950 and in the first quarter 1951.

The drop in production occurred mainly in plants where new types of machines were introduced and the workers were not familiar with them. This happened in the Femaru es Szerszameggyar (Metal Products and Machine-Tool Factory), in the Budapesti Szerszameggyar, (Budapest Machine-Tool Factory), and even in the Rakosi Matyas Muvek (Matyas Rakosi Works), which has the best machine-tool equipment in Hungary.

Another cause for the nonfulfillment of quotas was inadequate planning. There was no coordination between technical preparations and the production deadlines. Therefore, it is imperative to improve the present method of technical preparations and also procure a reserve cadre of workers.

Lack of work programs and production deadlines also contributed to the failure. However, the manpower shortage is the most serious problem since the enormous development of Hungarian industry created a scarcity of skilled laborers. This problem can be solved only with systematic training and retraining. In this field, a number of mistakes were committed. For instance, the industries' rapid development was not taken into consideration and the possibilities in connection with the Five-Year Plan were also overlooked.

The introduction of new machinery creates another knotty problem. It is important that only necessary and highly productive machines should be acquired.

Better work discipline is another factor of higher productivity. The machine-tool factories do not yet take full advantage of the 8-hour workday; for example, the milling machines are utilized only 6 hours in an 8-hour workday.

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